

In Bratislava, Alliance legislators urged our respective governments to examine carefully what further assets they can individually commit. We recognize, of course, that many NATO countries, like our own, already deploy substantial numbers of forces in Afghanistan and elsewhere. The United States currently has about 13,500 military personnel in and around Afghanistan, most in conjunction with Operation Enduring Freedom, the separate mission to fight the Taliban and al Qaeda in southeastern Afghan. Germany and Canada are the two largest contributors to ISAF, with about 1,800 troops each. But Canada's year-long commitment ends in August, and its forces must be replaced from elsewhere.

Compared with the total resources the Alliance can call on, the numbers needed now are not great. Their likely impact, however, is crucial. Time is not on our side. Excuses will not suffice. We must secure those assets now. To fail to do so will place in jeopardy all we have achieved thus far in improving stability in this crucial region.

Actually, this is a failure of political will, pure and simple. Make no mistake about it, this is a failure that jeopardizes the success of our mission in Afghanistan and jeopardizes the very credibility of the Alliance.

We often say that failure is not an option. Mr. Speaker, in Afghanistan, failure is a distinct possibility. And unless allied leaders in the next few weeks demonstrate the political will to deploy the necessary assets in Afghanistan, failure gradually will become a reality.

Drastic shortfalls exist despite the fact there are more than 2 million military personnel in the active and reserve forces of the European NATO allies. Less than 2 percent of those forces are deployed in missions in the Balkans and Afghanistan.

Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, the Secretary General of NATO, has stated repeatedly that the credibility of the Alliance is at stake in Afghanistan and so, it should be emphasized, is the future of the Afghan people.

Recognizing this reality, the leaders of all 26 NATO allies' parliamentary delegations to the Parliamentary Assembly, in an extraordinary, unprecedented step, authorized this Member to send a letter to all the heads of government of the NATO countries forthrightly expressing the concerns of the Assembly.

That letter strongly urges governments to provide the necessary resources for the NATO missions in Afghanistan and the fervent hope that effective action can be taken quickly and the necessary forces provided.

In addition, we agreed to raise this concern in our respective national legislatures in order to generate the widest possible parliamentary support for the required resources to be made available.

NATO already has made remarkable progress in Afghanistan and, with a lit-

tle more effort, our goal of bringing peace and stability to that troubled country is achievable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PENCE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### HONORING OUR NATION'S VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two pieces of legislation in this House that recognizes and honors the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces throughout the history of our great Nation.

The first bill is H.R. 4425, called the Honor Our Fallen Prisoners of War Act. Currently, prisoners of war who die during their imprisonment of wounds inflicted in war are eligible for a posthumous Purple Heart recognition. However, those who die of starvation, for example, or beatings or freezing to death are causes which are not eligible for the Purple Heart.

Can this be right? There should be no false distinction indicating more courage or more sacrifice by some who died and less by others. All POWs who died in service to our Nation should be eligible for this Purple Heart recognition, and H.R. 4425 will allow all members of our armed forces who die while a prisoner of war, regardless of the cause of death, to be awarded this honor. This will apply to all wars, past and present.

I am indebted to Rick and Brenda Morgan Tavares of Campo, California, and to Wilbert "Shorty" Estabrook of Murrieta, California, who brought this issue to my attention. Shorty survived the Tiger Camp death march during the Korean War and was imprisoned for over 3 years. Brenda's uncle, Corporal Melvin Morgan, died of starvation and beatings he suffered in 1950 at the age of 20 in Korea. Surely Corporal Morgan is deserving of a Purple Heart.

I am also introducing H. Con. Res. 434, a resolution to commend all persons who were inducted for service in the United States Armed Forces during World War II. I repeat, inducted into service. This is a particularly fitting time for such recognition. We all witnessed last Saturday the World War II Memorial on the Mall in Washington, DC, being dedicated as a lasting symbol

of our Nation's appreciation of these veterans. We are also approaching the 60th anniversary of D-Day on June 6, 2004, when tens of thousands of inductees, or draftees as they are usually called, were among the Allied Forces invaded Normandy, France.

To provide a bit of history, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was enacted 1 year after Germany invaded Poland, and the number of men to be inducted into the Armed Forces was increased 5 days after the United States entered World War II in December of 1941. Of the over 16 million uniformed personnel serving during World War II, 10 million were draftees. They distinguished themselves in war and peace, as we know, and Tom Brokaw has called them "America's Greatest Generation."

The Blinded Veterans Association of San Diego, California, and its President William Montgomery have asked for my help in gaining national recognition for the draftees in our Armed Forces, and I am honored to do so today. H. Con. Res. 434 commends the millions who were inducted during World War II and who served with great courage to advance the cause of freedom throughout this world.

Taken together, these two pieces of legislation remind us of the gift of freedom that we have been given through the service and sacrifice of men and women who came before us. I urge my colleagues to support both H.R. 4425 and H. Con. Res. 434.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ON THE RETIREMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL F. GJEDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Brigadier General Michael F. Gjede on his service to the United States of America. After more than 35 years in the Air Force, General Gjede will be retiring, and we in northeast Ohio have been very privileged to have him as the Commander of the Air Force Reserve 910th Airlift Wing at Youngstown Air Reserve Station in Vienna, Ohio.

A graduate of Northeastern University in Boston, General Gjede earned his commission through the Air Force Officer Training School program in 1968. Once he had earned his wings, he served two tours in Vietnam flying B-52s and logging over 140 combat missions.

General Gjede has held numerous command positions in the Air Force,

and the 910th is the second flying wing that has had the opportunity to have him as their commanding officer. As our wing commander at the Youngstown Air Reserve Station, General Gjede's personal involvement, his encouragement, and intuitiveness have produced an overwhelming response, as recognized in the achievements of the wing's members.

The 910th's functional areas performed flawlessly, despite a stressful and turbulent atmosphere caused by the events of September 11, 2001. His superior leadership was the driving force that kept all personnel properly focused, allowing them to consistently meet and exceed requirements. Despite the challenges of the most aggressive reserve operations tempo in history, the 910th immediately responded to the homeland defense initiatives in support of Operation Noble Eagle and the worldwide requirements for Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

General Gjede's continual involvement in base renovation and new construction projects, operation and maintenance facilities, and quality of life projects will produce benefits far into the future. The accomplishments of General Gjede culminate a long and distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

On a personal note, one of the unique experiences I have had with General Gjede was an opportunity to participate in the Youngstown Air Reserve parachute program. It is not really a program. It is a simulation of parachuting. General Gjede gave me an opportunity to put on the suit, strap myself in, and look down and do the virtual reality and try to land on a carrier. Well, needless to say, I had my suit pants on, so General Gjede got to see me with suit pants, a tie, and the equipment necessary for parachuting dangling from the ceiling at the air base and missing the boat completely and going directly into the water. I do not even believe I got the parachute out in time. So General Gjede has seen his Congressman in some very compromising positions. Luckily, there was no one in there with a camera to take any pictures.

So that was a good experience I have had, among many, with General Gjede; and he is going to be sorely missed.

But I would also like to say that behind every great man is a great woman. He has a phenomenal wife, Jerylynn, who we have had the opportunity, my wife Julie and I have had the opportunity to get to know. She is a tremendous, tremendous woman. She is a great First Lady for the 910th. She has an enormous amount of class and composure and brought a lot of elegance to the air base, and we will sorely miss her as well.

So on behalf of the people of the 17th Congressional District, I want to thank you, General Gjede and your wife, and wish you and your family the best.

On a personal note, I have enjoyed our time together, our dinners together, and hope that in the future there will be many, many, many more. We are definitely wishing and hoping that you will stick around in our community after your retirement, because our community certainly is a better place and a stronger place with you and Jerylynn in it, and we will not just miss the General and his wife but we will miss our friends.

So I wish you the best of luck and hope that we get to see you in our community and look forward to many, many, many further experiences together on behalf of the air base.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MCDERMOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE CHALABI DEBACLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, I stand here today beside this picture. On the right is President George W. Bush and on the left of the picture is a man by the name of Chalabi, Mr. Chalabi. We have heard a lot about Chalabi in recent days. The President, apparently, indicated recently that he did not know him well, that he may have met him at a rope line. But the fact is that Mr. Chalabi was in this Chamber as the honored guest of the President of the United States, seated right up there near the President's wife, Laura Bush. He was applauded by those gathered in this Chamber.

We now know that Mr. Chalabi, who we have reason to believe was paid some \$40 million by this government, until just recently, those payments were finally, belatedly, cut off, but Mr. Chalabi was supposed to be providing intelligence to this administration. He is especially, apparently, close to Vice President CHENEY and to others within this administration.

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Based in part on intelligence data that came from Mr. Chalabi, this administration made a decision to go to war. Think about that. What have we learned in recent days about Mr. Chalabi. Well, according to news reports, not only was the information that he gave us distorted, false, and in some cases apparently made up; but we now have news reports, credible news reports that Mr. Chalabi was cooperating with one of the axis of evil nations, that nation being Iran.

According to news reports, this government had broken the code that en-

abled us to intercept communications from the nation of Iran and that Mr. Chalabi told Iran that our government had in fact broken their code. News reports say that Mr. Chalabi further informed the Iranian Government that he received that information from someone within the United States Government who was drunk at the time.

If these reports are accurate, it means that our troops and our national security have been placed at greater risk because this administration put its confidence in this man. Not only did we give him our national resources in terms of about \$40 million, not only was he invited to the State of the Union, allowed to sit near the First Lady and receive the adulation of this body, not only was he given these millions of dollars in this recognition, but we depended upon the information coming from this man; and now it appears that our national security may have been compromised.

Mr. Speaker, there needs to be a thorough investigation of what has happened here. We need to find out if our young men and women have been put in harm's way because of the actions of this man; and the President needs to explain to us why he now indicates he knows little about Mr. Chalabi, when he is here in this picture, he was invited to this Chamber for the State of the Union address, and this government invested more than \$40 million into this man.

This is something that cries out for explanation and investigation, and it is my hope that the President will accept the responsibility of making sure that the news reports of the last few hours are thoroughly investigated, that all those responsible for the possible leaks regarding national security issues are identified and are thoroughly, utterly, totally discredited.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WYNN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### COMMEMORATING NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on March 16, 1964, President Lyndon Johnson declared a war on poverty. Yet today, 40 years later, millions of Americans continue to face poverty and hunger. It's unconscionable that in the 21st century, in the richest and most prosperous country in the world, nearly 35 million Americans—13 million of them children—go hungry every day.

Today is National Hunger Awareness Day. This initiative, sponsored by America's Second Harvest, is designed to help raise public